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THE LAW SCHOOL. — More than the usual number of changes are to be announced. The requirements for the first year are to be increased by the addition of a course on Agency conducted by Professor Wambaugh. This change, although under contemplation for some time, is of an experimental nature, to be continued only if it proves successful. Professor Beale is to give second year Equity, and will be assisted in Criminal Law by Mr. S. H. E. Freund, LL. B. 1903, and Mr. A. A. Ballantine, LL. B. 1907. Professor Brannan will resume his courses on Bills and Notes and Partnership. Assistant Professor Warren will conduct Property I, and Quasi-Contracts will be conducted by Mr. L. F. Schaub, LL. B. 1906. Two new courses are announced for the second half year. Dean Ames will give a new course on Persons as well as the regular course on the same subject, and Professor Beale is to give a course on Municipal Corporations. Admiralty will again, as two years ago, be given by Mr. C. F. Dutch, LL. B. 1905, who will also conduct Equity III, and similarly the extra course on Massachusetts Practice will be conducted by Mr. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., LL. B. 1895, son of Professor Smith.

Owing to unexpected delays, Langdell Hall is not yet ready for general occupancy, and is in use only for lectures.

THE COMPARATIVE POWERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. — In a suit by the State of Kansas to restrain Colorado from using water from the Arkansas River for irrigation purposes the United States sought to intervene, claiming power in Congress to legislate on this question as incidental to the reclamation of large tracts of public land in the vicinity. *Kansas v. Colorado*, 206 U. S. 46. Article IV, § 3 of the Constitution gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all needful regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The courts have not yet reached the adjustment between the federal authority acquired thereby and that of a state, when the United States owns unceded land in such state. Broadly, the states must not